HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—200 LABORERS TO WORK ON PIER at Grand Trunk Docks, Detroit & Gulf Railroad, the largest dock in the West. Apply at Grand Trunk Docks, foot of Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOOKBINDER at Chicago Legal News Office. Apply at 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TWO HOUSE CARPENTERS WHO can do all their own work. Inquire of Peter Hoffman, Grand Trunk Railroad Depot, foot of Canal-st.

WANTED—BOY IN A GROCERY STORE. Wages, $12 per month and board. Apply at 69 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—2 SCOTCH ENGLISH AND GERman servants. Inquire at Kaiser's Restaurant, Michigan, farm hands for Illinois, Railroad hands in all points, at reduced rates. 10 North Clark-st., next to Court House.

WANTED—A TEACHER FOR COMMERCIAL school; also, a teacher for German and English school; both to reside at the Court House.

WANTED—TWO HOUSE CARPENTERS WHO can do all their own work. Inquire of Peter Hoffman, Grand Trunk Railroad Depot, foot of Canal-st., during the day.

WANTED—BOY IN A GROCERY STORE. 72 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—2 SCOTCH ENGLISH AND GERman servants. Inquire at Kaiser's Restaurant, Michigan, farm hands for Illinois, Railroad hands in all points, at reduced rates. 10 North Clark-st., next to Court House.

WANTED—A TEACHER FOR COMMERCIAL school; also, a teacher for German and English school; both to reside at the Court House.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN IN A GROCERY store; a man who can drive a horse and wagon preferred. Apply at 1 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, IRON, wash, &c. Call at 94 Wendell-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a family of three. Apply at 81 Sherman-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL, TO COOK, wash, and iron in a small family. Apply at 81 Sherman-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; Swede or English girl. Apply at 1117 Indiana-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, one that can come recommended from responsible parties. Apply at 27 Park-court.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD GIRL TO take the country. Apply at 30 N. Sheffield-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL. APPLY at 41 South Ann-st. Call for two days.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS FOR A PRIvate family. Apply at 55 Kinzie-st., corner of Franklin-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 33 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. Apply at Gardner, Genesee, or Norwegian, who can come and live with the family. Apply at 1 Sherman-st., corner of South Hamsted-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a private family, at Evanston. Good wages. Inquire at 1 Sherman-st., corner of South Hamsted-st., 180 Washington-st., between 10 and 11 o'clock next Sunday.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 75 Ann-st., 4th West-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron. Apply at 31 West Washington-st., between 10 and 11 o'clock next Sunday.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGLISH, SCOTCH, OR American woman, willing to take charge of a family. Best of references required. To say such a good place is wanted. Apply at 1 Sherman-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ALSO A GIRL TO do general housework. Good wages. Apply at 40 Ann-st., Ogden's Addition.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; with good reference, at 30 Walnut-st., near Halsted-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID; also, a girl for general housework. Apply at the Gardner House, corner of State and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—DINING ROOM GIRLS AT THE Metropolitan House.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

159 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with board and rooms; also, a few single rooms; terms reasonable.

177 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FROM MAY 1, a suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; all modern conveniences.

180 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF 2 OR 3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for gentlemen.

217 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE UNFURNISHED rooms to rent, with board. Also, table board for a few gentlemen. Terms moderate.

335 NORTH CLARK-ST.—A HANDSOME UNfurnished front room, with board, for gentleman and wife; terms for single gentleman. Pleasantly situated; house new.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD WITH two large unfurnished front rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife. Terms moderate.

532 WEST MADISON-ST.—TO RENT WITH board, two good rooms on the first floor. Terms reasonable.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD WITH rooms, for gentlemen and wife, or single gentlemen. Also, a large room and closet, in private family. Terms moderate. Pleasantly situated.

WABASH-AV., YOUNG MEN SEEKING A home in private family, with good board and privileges, good family table, and pleasant rooms, at reasonable price, can find the same at 178 Wabash-av.

WABASH-AV.—NOT FIVE MINUTES' WALK from the Post Office, in a first-class private family, two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board immediately, for a party of four or six, gentlemen, or a gentleman and lady, without board, with private family; terms moderate. Address Mr. Y. 21, Tribune office.

WABASH-AV., NORTH OF TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. —Board, with two large unfurnished rooms, for two gentlemen with or without board. Also, a room, in which there are no other boarders. Terms moderate. Private family; references exchanged. Address, Box 5, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, as porter in a store. Can read and write and has a good knowledge of arithmetic. Address G. W. B., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of good habits

PROTOPLASM'S WAR. PLEADINGS OF A SOUBRETTE.

The Chicago Tribune.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1870.

Sunday Tribune.

We again urge our advertising friends to be mindful of the great demand for space in our columns, especially on Sunday, and to send in their favors at the earliest hour possible, that there may be time for their due classification. For the special miscellaneous reading matter in the first edition of THE TRIBUNE, we refer the reader to the Supplement which accompanies it.

"ANNEXATION" OF SAN DOMINGO.

Major General Benjamin Franklin Butler has prepared, and is waiting an opportunity to introduce in Congress, a joint resolution providing for the annexation of San Domingo to the United States, and the admission of the same as a State into the Union. The exact terms of the resolution have not yet been made public, but its object is as stated. We imagine from this that the prospect of the San Domingo treaty in the Senate is not favorable. This proposition of General Butler is founded upon the precedent of the Texas case, and, like that case, the joint resolution is a trick to overcome the difficulty which the constitution places in the way of accomplishing the same thing by treaty. A brief recurrence to the history of the Texas case will best explain how little analogy there is between even that disreputable precedent and the case presented by General Butler.

When the Democratic party had, after a long struggle, been forced into an agreement to accept more slave territory by the acquisition of Texas, there was the constitutional difficulty that it could only be acquired by treaty. The Whig party was opposed to the annexation of Texas in any form. Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of State under President Tyler, negotiated a treaty with Texas which provided for her becoming part of the territory of the United States, and being admitted as a State. The treaty was concluded in April, 1844, and, in June following, was rejected by the Senate.

At that time there was a Whig majority of two votes in the Senate. The defeat of the treaty, in spite of the fact that a Presidential election, excited the Democratic party greatly. Virginia was represented in the Senate by two Whigs, as also were Tennessee and Louisiana, and these had voted against the treaty. But the fact that foreign territory could be acquired only by treaty remained. It was thought by annexing it even by that mode rested on the precedent of the Louisiana purchase, which Mr. Jefferson said was a clear breach of the constitution, having only the plea of necessity to justify it. Necessity being the mother of invention, the Democratic party conceived the idea that Texas was already a part of the United States, and needed only to be "reannexed." This change of name from annexation to reannexation was founded upon the following series of facts and deductions: 1. That when the Franco-Spanish possessions in Louisiana, in 1800, they also obtained possession of Texas, by having extended their settlements as far south as Matagorda Bay and the Nueces River, and, though the Spaniards attempted, they never afforded, a settlement north of the Rio Grande. 2. That subsequent to 1700, Spaniards invaded the French territory, and that the two countries quarrelled about the matter until 1763, when France ceded Louisiana, including all of Texas, to Spain. 3. That in 1803 Spain receded Louisiana to France. That France immediately ceded Louisiana to the United States. 5. That the question of boundary between the United States and Spain was settled in 1819 by the United States ceding to Spain all the United States claim to Texas. 6. That by right of discovery, extended their limits under the general name of Louisiana, to the Rio Grande; that Louisiana, as thus constituted, was ceded by France to Spain, and receded by the latter to the United States; that, under the treaty with France, we acquired all the territory to the Rio Grande, but, for peace sake, and overlooking its future value, and in consideration of the cession to us of Florida, we surrendered all west of the Sabine to Spain. 7. That Texas was, therefore, once a part of the United States, and, having obtained an acknowledged independence both of Spain and Mexico, it was legitimate to "reannex" what we had once ceded away. In fact, the legality of the original cession of Texas to Spain was strongly denied.

At the next session of Congress after the Presidential election of 1844, a joint resolution for the reannexation of Texas was introduced and passed both branches,—the House by a vote of 120 to 98, and the Senate by a vote of 27 to 25. The joint resolution proposed terms to the Republic of Texas, which being accepted, Texas was formally admitted into the Union in December, 1845.

This is the precedent for the joint resolution of General Butler for the annexation of San Domingo. The debates upon the Texas question are full of interest. Some of the ablest men in Congress took part in them. Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, and Choate discussed the question in the Senate. The power to acquire foreign territory, and then to admit new States formed out of it, was the general question debated. The right to acquire by treaty was conceded by all; but the Democrats mainly insisted that Congress, acting as a legislative body, could submit terms to an independent republic, which had once belonged to us, looking to annexation; and that when the territory was thus annexed, new States formed therefrom might be admitted into the Union. As a curious coincidence, Senator Archer, of Virginia, in opposing the proposition for annexation by joint resolution, is thus reported;

"He commented at some length upon what he considered Democratic cowardice, with a view of showing that, if carried out in the principle of the resolution and those preceding it, as proposed, the same arguments would lead to the admission of Cuba, Hayti, and the whole of the Spanish and British West Indies, and colored Republics even in Guyenne; and, as a necessary result, the whole of the North would insist on getting Canada, Newfoundland, and Canada, on the principle that a balance of power was guaranteed and intended by the constitution.

General Butler's resolution is a fulfilment of Senator Archer's prophecy. Once tolerated by Congress, there is no end to its extension. All that would be needed would be to set up a man of straw in any foreign country, and by joint resolution propose him to annex the country to the United States. The acquisition of Texas led to a war with Mexico, and to that revival of the slavery question which culminated in the rebellion.

The Democratic party, in 1844, had the general approval of the people of the United States to the acquisition of Texas, but nevertheless, there never was, and never can be given a satisfactory answer to the objection, that the constitution having committed the power of acquiring foreign territory to the treaty-making branch of the government, how can Congress, by a mere majority vote of the two houses, strip that branch of the government of its exclusive function?

In this case we hope, and we believe, there is not a score of respectable members of both houses of Congress who favor the acquisition of Dominica on any terms, or who would think of accepting her with the long list of debts and jobs entailed upon the estate. Nor do we think General Butler can revive the ingenious, but now stale, story of "reannexation." The proposition ought not only to be rejected, but the objection should be an emphatic one, both as to the subject matter and to the means proposed to override the constitution and to outrage public decency, in the interest of a small gang of adventurers and speculators.

A rumor, which ought to be true, comes from Washington, that Mr. Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court, declares that he has acted as counsel in cases in which the question was involved. This would leave the court divided evenly, and would render it practically impossible to reverse the decision already made. At all events, this act on the part of Judge Bradley of all his station, and is strictly due to the dignity of the high position to which he has been called.

THE McFARLAND DEFENCE.

The counsel of McFarland have developed two lines of defence, either of which dispenses with the other, and which together are well calculated to muddle and confound the jury. It is first claimed that McFarland, at the time of killing Richardson was insane, and wholly irresponsible for his actions. If this were true, as to insanity related only to this act, the inference would be that the presumption of insanity was based solely on the extravagant and unjustifiable character of the act. But, in the next breath, counsel assure the jury that the act was not merely justifiable, but heroic; indeed, that McFarland was quite the champion of the purity of the domestic hearth, and entitled to the gratitude of all virtuous husbands and considerate fathers. We do not see what room there is for gratitude to an irresponsible lunatic for anything he may do, however heroic and generous. Nor can we quite conceive why a man should be considered insane in doing an act if he was sane immediately before or afterward, and if the act itself was not only sane but praiseworthy and chivalrous. It was the familiar defence of the kettle thief, that the kettle was returned, that the borrowed it, when he returned it, and that he never had the kettle at all. To complete the triple defence, Counsellor Graham also pleads that Richardson's death was not wholly caused by the wound inflicted by McFarland's pistol. And the defense of the great mental agony into which he was thrown by the conspiracy of the Reverend Messrs. Beecher, Frothingham, and Field to marry him to Mrs. McFarland, in order to get control of the woman his property. Here, therefore, is the complete defence: First, that when McFarland killed Richardson he was insane, and could not be deemed guilty of an act otherwise manifestly a crime; secondly, that the act of killing was wholly just and righteous, and forms, therefore, proof of his sanity and virtue, as well as sanity; and, thirdly, that Richardson was not killed by McFarland at all, but owes his death to Beecher and Frothingham. An effort, that, before an intelligent jury would resist and excite indignation against the defence, is made to asperse the characters of Mrs. Calhoun and the other friends of Mrs. McFarland. The utmost offence was that they gave the woman their sympathy, whether wisely or not matters little. The defence probably judge correctly of the character of their jury. If they do, they are predetermined to acquit McFarland any way. If they are not capable of their jury, since nothing they have taken thus far would seem quite as likely to excite their indignation as to win their verdict.

THE FUNDING BILL.

It is reported that the Ways and Means Committee are considering the propriety of remitting all national and local taxes from the National Banks, as an inducement to them to consent to the reduction of the rates of interest on their bonds. Such a proceeding would be alike destitute of principle and expediency.

It is unfair for the National Government to exempt the banks from State taxation in consideration of a price paid by the banks to the nation, and of which the States receive no share. This is a wholly different matter from exempting the banks from the debt-from State taxation; and if Congress has the constitutional power to do it, which we doubt, it would still be an act of robbery against the States, in which there could be no justice.

Again, it is unwise to seem or pretend to be inducing the banks to take the bonds at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent, when, in reality, the actual rate of interest is made up to 6 per cent by an equivalent reduction of taxes. This is not funding, but fooling. It is not reducing the rate of interest, but indulging in a false pretence. Moreover, if the 4 and 4½ per cent bonds are once got out under this dodge, on such terms as make the real rate of interest greater, two evils are irrevocably fastened on us, viz., the inevitable demand by the people for the repeal of the exemption from taxes, and the impossibility of effecting any real reduction of rates of interest, as proposed in the provision in the Funding bill, as it passed the Senate, allowing greenbacks to be paid at par for the 4 per cent bonds, is a concession that those bonds cannot be sold at par in gold, or, in other words, that the United States cannot, at the present time, borrow at 4 per cent. Now it is proposed, in addition, to remit taxes amounting to 1½ or 2 per cent, and thus virtually get out the 4 per cent bonds, that they really pay their holders 6 per cent. Such a step would give Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Sherman a very thin pretence of having succeeded, but, in exchange for this gratification, the country would lose the opportunity to reduce the rate of interest on these bonds during the next forty years. Repealing the taxes on the banks at the same that the interest on their bonds is reduced, leaves the real rate of interest the same as before, to-wit: 6 per cent. As things are now, the Government has the option of redeeming the 6 per cent bonds at par whenever it is able to borrow money at a lower rate. But, if a new bond is issued to the banks, running forty years, with an exemption from bank taxes annexed to it, which, if good for anything, must be irrepealable, the opportunity to reduce the real rate of interest is postponed for a whole generation.

The whole funding scheme is a piece of charlatanry,—a mere game of swapping jack-knives,—an attempt to evade and circumvent the laws of political economy, and, at the same time, to repudiate the National Republican platform, which declares that the true method of reducing the interest on the debt is to improve our credit. There can be no objection to a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a new bond bearing a lower rate of interest, and to exchange it for any outstanding bonds bearing a higher rate of interest, with the consent of the holders; or to sell it wherever it will command 100 cents on the dollar, and with this proviso in relation to any outstanding bonds that have matured; but, beyond this, the bill now before the House is a complete delusion.

DULUTH.

There has been a great deal of noise made in Congress and elsewhere in regard to the flourishing city of Duluth, which is said to be situated at the head of Lake Superior, in the State of Minnesota, and we notice that a bill has been introduced in Congress to appropriate a large quantity of public lands to construct a harbor at that place. During all this time the exact location of Duluth has been a matter of controversy between Senators and Representatives. Fortunately, a report has been made by the Engineer Corps, which settles this question.

From this report, we learn that Duluth is situated about the west end of Lake Superior, upon an open coast, with no natural advantages for a harbor other than deep water affords," and that the coast round about Duluth has been known to be closed by ice as late as the first week of June. The only natural harbor in that part of the lake, it is stated, is that afforded by the St. Louis River, which empties into Lake Superior "about seven miles from the village of Duluth," and for this harbor the General Government has already adopted a plan of improvement, and progressed therewith to the extent of making the mouth of the river accessible to commerce. The report further states that the completion of this improvement, at an additional cost of $155,000, will furnish all the accommodation for vessels required by the present or prospective wants of the commerce likely to concentrate at the head of Lake Superior. An artificial harbor at Duluth could be constructed only at a much greater cost, and, when made, would be more limited in its advantages and more expensive to keep in repair.

In view of these facts, the Board of Engineers, appointed to report upon Duluth, say that the wants of commerce, in that question, are already sufficiently provided for, and that the future trade of the country which may be supposed to be tributary to the west end of Lake Superior will be most economically provided for by further improvements at the mouth of the St. Louis River, seven miles from the celebrated city of Duluth. It can hardly be doubted, therefore, that the proposed appropriation of public lands, for the improvement of the harbor of Duluth, is a mere private speculation. We begin to scent the St. Paul Press that we are not jealous of Duluth, nor of any other city which is seven miles from a harbor, and is closed by ice till the first week in June.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION LAW.

Concerning it in the province of the new charter for the city of New York, we are regularly in receipt of letters from citizens, which, if of any importance to the country at large, would call for additional editorials, and be considered quite timely. Circumstances, however, be determined by the Tammany ring to saddle the new government with its officers for several years to come, but as that ring is likely to be as supreme at the elections next month as it was at the election of Mayor Hall, there is probably but little loss in this respect. The new Election law provides that all elective officers shall be chosen at the general elections in November, unless otherwise provided; that separate boxes and tickets shall be prepared for use at all such elections, marked and numbered: No. 1, President; No. 2, general; No. 3, Congress; No. 4, Senator; No. 5, Assembly; No. 6, city; No. 7, school; No. 8, Trustees; and No. 9, inspectors of election; that the ballots so numbered shall be placed only in the boxes so numbered. As it is not stated the ballot boxes shall be of glass and transparent so as to enable the voter to see the ballot goes into the box, we presume the new law would, in this respect, dispense with this valuable requirement of the old. Two of the three inspectors of election are chosen by the people, and the Mayor shall appoint as the third inspector the person who received the next highest number of votes after the two elected, provided such person "shall be from the party in general political opposition, as State issues, to the party electing the two successful candidates for inspectors of election." As political parties seldom divide on State issues, this provision is capital as a joke, but not worth much in law. The inspectors shall "appoint a clerk of election, who shall be a person who "understands the English language by the reading and writing thereof," if anybody knows what that means. It is also provided that "each political party shall have the right of a challenge (challenger ?) at each place of voting, who shall be in the same position as will be able him to see each elector as he offers his vote, and who shall be protected in the discharge of his duty by the police." Two poll clerks shall be appointed,—one by the inspector of the majority, and one by the inspector of the minority party. In counting the votes, the returns in each box shall be fully made up, counted, and proclaimed, in the order in which the boxes are numbered, before proceeding to the counting of those in the box of the next highest number. The returns of each election district, after adjournment, be counted, certified in duplicate, and sealed up by the inspectors of election in strong wrappers, and signed across the seals, and transmitted, one copy to the Board of County Canvassers, and the other to the Secretary of State.

Persons registering in a district where they do not reside, or voting in a district in which they are not lawful voters, or voting more than once, or personating any other person, or who shall vote unlawfully, shall be convicted of felony and imprisoned for from one to three years. Inspectors of election who knowingly permit any fraudulent registration or voting, or who shall wilfully neglect to perform any duty required by law, are similarly punished with longer terms. There is no provision against the buying of lawful votes, and none for investigating frauds or setting aside fraudulent elections. These, therefore, are left to the general Statute law. That will be found entitled to check fraudulent voting and will, no doubt, do much good. If any one of the provisions is made to enforce it.

A number of the Democratic papers in Illinois have published the following, which is from the Chicago *Republican*, of any of the Dominicans, except as part of a scheme to put money in his own pocket. We do not for a moment believe that General Babcock, the President's favorite, is to receive 5 per cent of all profits resulting from the treaty, that consideration is the only substantial one yet presented in favor of the purchase of San Domingo. Would it not be a startling piece of news if the Senate should ascertain how much money it could satisfy all these parties, and then appropriate 5 per cent of the amount to General Babcock direct from the Treasury, and let the rest shift for themselves? Would not this be a clear saving of 95 per cent on the original cost, besides the inestimable expense of governing and defending the new territory?

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Illinois Dental Society will hold its sixth annual session at Bloomington, commencing on the 10th of May.

—A Jacksonville minister has publicly censured the editor of the city for publishing theatrical announcements.

—A colored man, the other day, voted at Ottawa, who was born a slave, but was taken from the hands of his owner by some prominent citizens of that town, for that act, imprisoned at Chicago.

IOWA.

It is expected that the Parsons Presbyterian College will start off with an endowment of at least $60,000.

—On Monday of last week Henry Lewis, an old resident of Chickasaw, was found dead in his barn, having committed suicide by hanging. Not six months ago Mr. Miller, a resident of the same town, committed suicide in the same manner; and it is believed that the first suicide induced the second.

INDIANA.

The County Treasurer's office of Wabash County was recently robbed by burglars, who, after working hard a whole night, realized $113 as the result of their labors.

—There is a little man in Mooresville, Floyd County, 78 years old, who knits the fabric for his clothing, and has done so together for years. He has worn one shirt for nine years, and still it is clean. His name is Smith.

MICHIGAN.

The amount of Lake Superior copper mineral smelted in 1869 was 30,900,540 lbs., yielding 23,480,979 lbs of fine copper.

—The Saginaw *Enterprise* of the 7th says: "A delegation of gentlemen proceeded under the upper bounce, yesterday, for the purpose of examining that and report thereon. The result is not known to us, but we have no doubt it will be favorable. The price of water, of at least [illegible] cents. Up to last evening the [illegible] was still open for competition.

—The ground of the bayou, which was always supposed to be a mere morass, has been reclaimed from the bed in which it has so long been confined, by the action of the flood, and the flooded down the channel and lodged directly across the track of the Saginaw City Railway, where it will remain for the remain for the present. We have heard of floating islands, but did not expect to be treated with the sight of what without exactly leaving our machine."

—There has been great excitement at Negaunee, and for miles around, during the past week, caused by the sudden disappearance of Mr. Schanck, at the solicitation of one Schwartz, procured an abortion on his patient, one Mrs. Schanck. The latter's children were killed, placed in one coffin, and buried without a post mortem examination. After no examination, Schanck was released from bail in $3,500 each.

MISSOURI.

A train on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, last Saturday night, was thrown from the track by a broken rail, and the engine and tender, a small embankment, smashing them up badly and injuring several passengers. Among the latter are four or five members of the Legislature, Mr. Sheldon, of Toledo, Ohio, formerly of Rockford, Illinois; Mr. Ackerman, of Western Pennsylvania, head cut and side bruised; J. H. Lowe, Springfield, Mass., had ribs broken and face cut; Mr. Wm. Higgins, Quincy, leg bruised; Mr. Samuel Adams, Burlington, New York, head cut and bruised; Mr. John Mundy and his three children were slightly bruised, and had their faces and hands burned by the overturning of the stove.

—The La Grange *American* gives the following account of the murder of Mrs. Wells, who was captured recently in the river, opposite Canton, by some fishermen, in their seine, while in the act of crossing the river in a skiff: "Wells, it is said, was in the habit of abusing his wife, and on the night of the murder he struck her a severe blow, which rendered her insensible, and, supposing her dead, he placed her in the skiff and started to the river to throw the body overboard. Before reaching the river, however, she recovered consciousness, and, seeing his intention, struggled with him, and, in the struggle, he fell overboard and was drowned. The body of Wells was found floating in the river, and was identified by the marks of the knife with which he had committed the murder."

—A man in New Orleans offers to fight an alligator with a knife, and says he will take some one will give him $1500.

—The leaves of the cotton plant are now proposed as a substitute for tea. In Sumatra the native cultivate the plant almost entirely for tea.

—The people of Bath have petitioned the British Parliament to amend the law which prevents the earnings of married women from their husbands.

—Nearly everybody was vaccinated in Paris last year, and the ladies, of course, included. Many of them, however, disliked to undergo the operation, and for this reason it is now quite fashionable to be vaccinated in the leg.

—It Ireland it is a crime to consign a nation to the regions of purgatory; for an Irish poet, Michael Bryne, a soldier, has been sentenced by a court martial to 168 days' imprisonment, and to be "reduced to the ranks," for having marked B. C. for crying "To hell with England," in the public streets.

—There are at present 200 ladies in the Turkish sultan's harem. His favorite wives are: Dourra, the new one; Nesli, (the mother of his latest heart), and Eda Dil (the excellence of the heart). The number of his children, boys and girls, and 500 tables are set to feed them twice a day, with about 5,000 different dishes.

—The following recipe, from the London *Lancet*, will really cure the most maddening toothache, if not of long standing: Add a drop or two drachms of Calvert's carbolic acid. A gelatinous mass is precipitated, a small portion of which is placed in the cavity of the aching tooth, invariably gives immediate relief. Observe, this for the teeth only, not for the ear.

—A susceptible British youth of barely 21 summers has married a lady of 70 winters, a blooming bride, aged 20, at one of the principal hotels of Brussels, without luggage, without friends, and without money, and was, of course, incarcerated by the police, he explained his mysterious conduct by stating that he had received instructions to wait for a family, and had been forced to elope to Belgium to escape from his tyrannical guardians.

—The Spatzirankawa natives of New Zealand have sent a petition to the Queen of England to request her to send them a few guns to exterminate the rebellious tribe of Hau-Haus. The petition leaves them entirely to her mercy. What has agreed with what was told us by the ministers of the Gospel, and by the general suggestions came to the Maori people. Now what is done?

—A couple in Somers, Conn., who supposed that they were married some years ago, have taken it for granted that the ceremony was a legal one, because the woman was formerly a girl of the neighborhood son by a former marriage. The consummation to the union was a house, but have adopted Susan Anthony's theory of their rights, in that the woman refuses to collect pay for her services, which will be, perhaps, equal to her dower. Her daughter by her first husband, a boy of 18, is now a partner in the firm of Black Hills, along the railroad; and the third embracing the Sweetwater country. Each district is under the command of a Colonel of militia, to whom general charge of military matters in his division is entrusted. Colonel Lade Martin has been appointed for this point; Colonel J. W. Donnellan, of Laramie City, for the country along the railroad; Lawyer and Carbon Counties, and J. W. Anthony for South Pass and vicinity. Companies will be formed, each district, and will be armed by the general government with such arms as may be in the possession of [illegible].

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Paris female is reading people's fortunes by the lines on their feet.

—Lotteries are to be tolerated in Russia,—not even for religious purposes.

—An Englishman was lately fined five shillings for carrying a live umbrella through the streets of London.

—Several new artists borne from Paris: "The word I have stood most in need of since my arrival here is the French word for damn."

—There are said to be five royal drunkards in Europe.

—Confirmation services in Wales are sometimes attended by a thousand people. The Bishop of Bangor officiates in Welsh.

—A man in New Orleans offers to fight an alligator with a knife, and says he will take some one will give him $1500.

—The leaves of the cotton plant are now proposed as a substitute for tea. In Sumatra the native cultivate the plant almost entirely for tea.

—The people of Bath have petitioned the British Parliament to amend the law which prevents the earnings of married women from their husbands.

—Nearly everybody was vaccinated in Paris last year, and the ladies, of course, included. Many of them, however, disliked to undergo the operation, and for this reason it is now quite fashionable to be vaccinated in the leg.

—It Ireland it is a crime to consign a nation to the regions of purgatory; for an Irish poet, Michael Bryne, a soldier, has been sentenced by court martial to 168 days' imprisonment, and to be "reduced to the ranks," for having marked B. C. for crying "To hell with England," in the public streets.

—There are at present 200 ladies in the Turkish sultan's harem. His favorite wives are: Dourra, the new one; Nesli, (the mother of his latest heart), and Eda Dil (the excellence of the heart). The number of his children, boys and girls, and 500 tables are set to feed them twice a day, with about 5,000 different dishes.

—The following recipe, from the London *Lancet*, will really cure the most maddening toothache, if not of long standing: Add a drop or two drachms of Calvert's carbolic acid. A gelatinous mass is precipitated, a small portion of which is placed in the cavity of the aching tooth, invariably gives immediate relief. Observe, this for the teeth only, not for the ear.

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RAILROADS.

The Sturgis (Mich.) *Journal* of the 7th says: "Surveyors from the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad are now making a survey of a road from Mendota to Schoolcraft. This is the first movement in the wheelabouts of the new railroad, but supposed it is to connect with the Michigan Southern at the latter place, in the views of the Canadian Midland.

The Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad have been solicited by the Mississippi Valley Railroad Association, with a capital of $1,000,000, at 8 per cent, to encourage domestic fibre-culture, and to get cotton raised in Illinois. The preamble to this bill is remarkable, and amongst other things declares that "the Southern States have been filled to overflowing with foreign paupers, and have also been the receptacle of the criminals of Europe." Such a statement is not likely to be received with favor in the South, and will be scouted at by the Democratic press of the North.

The St. Paul *Press* of the 7th says: "A Chicago dispatch announces that the Hastings & Dakota Railroad has been sold to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company. The departure from the policy of the Company, which has always refused to become responsible for railroads in Dakota—make our national creditors take them at their own risk.

And it will be, the President says, a decided benefit to grow sugar, coffee, tobacco, and other tropical fruits on our own soil, instead of being taxed heavily for the privilege of importing from foreign countries. Undoubtedly. But in case the forty or fifty millions of revenue now derived from those "tropical fruits" have been expended, and the people still have an hundred millions to meet, what is to be done? Why, one would think, by the reasoning of the President, to add to the present duties on non-tropical fruits, such as salt, iron, leather, &c. And, finally, while the President estimates the importations from San Domingo, after ten years of annexation, at one hundred millions annually, he holds that before the end of twenty years its commerce would equal that of Cuba, the value of the exports of which are stated in the American Cyclopedia at [illegible]. Reasoning which, like the arguments to demonstration, requires [illegible] attempts to controvert.

We annex San Domingo, what immediate benefit will arise to the country? The creation of navy yards, fortifications and Custom Houses; and what an opening for the unemployed labor and idle talent of our people in the construction of our army, and the filling of the Custom and Court Houses, and revenue offices with pure but impoverished patriots and philanthropic carpet-baggers. San Domingo must be made out of strongholds in the midst of the West Indies, —then our weak point will be guarded.

The President says he has "worked hard to show that the annexation of San Domingo is the opinion that everybody would be in favor of it if they clearly understood all the facts as to do so." Rapid Senators, how can they be so blind? Z. Y. X.

The Red River Delegates to Canada.

From the St. Paul Press, April 7.

Two of the Red River Delegates to Commissioner Howe, at Ottawa, have returned to Saint Paul, arrived in this city yesterday en route to Ottawa. The other member of the delegation, Judge Black, is on his way and will arrive in a day or two. Colonel Sanborn, Chief Paymaster of the Salaries, is also among the arrivals from the Settlement. These gentlemen report the Red River Valley filling up rapidly from the settling season in the depth of from three to six feet, and some of them travelled for fifty miles through fields of wheat. The communication to Red River is by two avenues of the whole interior valley is opened.

We learn from these gentlemen that Bishop Taché, who has been generally supposed to be in Rome, is now in this country, and has come from Canada, with power to treat for a pacific settlement of the troubles. This publication having reference upon political matter, or in any other capacity, than that of the Bishop of the Diocese. This announcement was made at a public meeting, with a view to allay the apprehensions excited by the popular supposition that he had returned in the accredited representative of the Dominion Government, and that he had pledged himself to exercise his influence in that connection in the views of the Canadian Ministry.

The Red River delegation, who it will be remembered, was elected as a delegate to the Red River Convention which adopted the Bill of Rights, and elected him one of three commissioners to Canada, was at the time announced the choice of their correspondence as an American, and as having served as a Union soldier. We learn that this statement was made by mistake, Mr. Sanborn being by birth, though he has been fully in sympathy with the cause of his adopted North west country. Father Ritchot is a Catholic clergyman, and has been one of the leading spirits in the movement which has resulted in the establishment of the Hill Government. Judge Black has for many years held the position of the Chief Judicial officer of the old government of Assiniboia, which is now superseded, and presided over the convention which elected him one of the delegates to Canada. It is impossible to predict the result of the conference of these gentlemen with the Canadian Ministry, and they are, of course, chary of expressing their own views.

WASHINGTON.

A Pithy Bill File.

Ways of "Raising the Wind."

The Suggestions of a Day.

Resume of House Documents.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

I think it will a magnanimous spirit upon my hatch of day's bills.

THE FIRST WAVE.

General Butler has unveiled a bill against the extravagance of corporations, providing that they shall cease to persecute the United States with their claims for damages, services, etc., and that the government shall draw a line across all such arrangements, promises, or grants made to these bodies for the rebellion. This would seem to be a fair bill if it were not for the supposition that Butler never does anything without a personal motive, and therefore we are at a loss to know what can be his interest in this subject,—he being alleged to be an attorney for hire in more cases than any two Congressmen besides.

Mr. Foster, of New York, son of the celebrated Episcopal Bishop of the same name, and grandson of Raphael Neal, President of Delaware College, New York, has introduced a bill to purchase two valuable squares on Capitol Hill, Washington city, so as to extend the Capitol grounds. These squares will compromise a million of dollars, and are offered on the terms of this bill. As usual, there is a lobby on each side, one composed of the property-holders, anxious to sell their building lots above the value of what the bill calls for, and the other composed of the street railway companies, which now run over the lots. These have indicated no accommodating individual, named B. S. Alexander, United States Engineer, to make a report in favor of the measure. Here is Alexander's description of the harbor:

"The harbor of Baltimore is capable of a ready [illegible] to the depth of [illegible] feet at low water, and [illegible] at high water, [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] harbor, cannot even distinctly approximate the results which annexation in ten years' time would develop in San Domingo. Could we fully equal them, our population of 40,000,000, would amount to the handsome sum of ten thousand millions of dollars annually,—a sum equal to one-half the entire wealth of the whole country,—instead of the beggarly pittance of $400,120,000—the amount reached in 1869, when we exported $13 per head of our population instead of $250. Such a result would be a glorious one, and a positive race that flourishes in San Domingo, with Indian base, African colonize, and Spanish capital, we could do better.

It is startling to know that the President knows not, and cares less, what claims (exceeding the million and a half we agree to pay) may be trumped up against Dominica, for the benefit of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, stipulated that we cannot be held to their payment." He thinks it likely some claims may be represented, and says that each of them as may be presented will be met by a million of dollars a head for every man, woman, infant and idiot on the face of the United States. There are fifty-one of these almost useless vessels, and the largest of which is [illegible]. The impressive ship is the Puritan—the High Tariff Puritan—which cost within twelve months [illegible] dollars. Admiral John Ericsson built her, as also the Dictator, the second stupidity in expense. Ericsson is the inventor of the Monitor, a floating coffin, which [illegible] dropped anchor off San Salvador. Ericsson had got rich on the Monitor with which he began to cultivate his farm, after he had saved his country. And now, if we would divide this Puritan between the Dominicans and ourselves, at a pound,—protected,—between Secretary Robeson and Admiral Ammen, the Chief Engineer, and induce them to [illegible] and his committee to [illegible] report on navigation, we could [illegible] though [illegible] is ungrateful, they were still "smart." The Puritan, whose cost up to the present time has been [illegible] dollars, is fifty thousand tons burden, and has been known, the whole people of the United States, for the next eighty years, or until 1950, A. D., to pay a hundred millions a year for the same. The Colonel went out to Fort Garry last January, and soon after his arrival was appointed Collector. He found very loyally, though he was not allowed to see many people, and consequently he had not a very good opportunity to judge of the true sentiment of the people assembled. The party met Governor Archibald near Pembina.

Information obtained from other members of the party shows a very different state of affairs from that Governor Howe has left. Instead of being satisfied, two-thirds of the people are in a state of chronic revolt, and are restrained only by the fear that force will be used against them if they express their opinions. In fact the whole force of what Riel calls his government is upheld by force alone. All the arms and ammunition are in the hands of Riel and his adherents. A specific case has been reported to the Attorney-General's Office and the invoices, to arrest by telegraph the delivery to the importer of the arms in question.

Yesterday was the regular meeting day of the Cabinet, but the President failed to put in an appearance, and the meeting was postponed. The Cabinet is now [illegible] and [illegible] Secretary Belknap is [illegible] to the [illegible] Secretary Boutwell is [illegible] Secretary Fish is [illegible] Secretary Robeson is [illegible] Secretary Cox is [illegible] Secretary Delano is [illegible] Secretary Hoar is [illegible] Secretary Jewell is [illegible] Secretary Creswell is [illegible] Secretary Williams is [illegible] Secretary Akerman is [illegible] Secretary Evarts is [illegible] Secretary Stanbery is [illegible] Secretary Speed is [illegible] Secretary Bates is [illegible] Secretary Black is [illegible] Secretary Johnson is [illegible] Secretary Buchanan is [illegible] Secretary Pierce is [illegible] Secretary Polk is [illegible] Secretary Tyler is [illegible] Secretary Van Buren is [illegible] Secretary Jackson is [illegible] Secretary Monroe is [illegible] Secretary Madison is [illegible] Secretary Jefferson is [illegible] Secretary Adams is [illegible] Secretary Washington is [illegible] Secretary Hamilton is [illegible] Secretary Knox is [illegible] Secretary Randolph is [illegible] Secretary Pickering is [illegible] Secretary Wolcott is [illegible] Secretary Dallas is [illegible] Secretary Crawford is [illegible] Secretary Clay is [illegible] Secretary Calhoun is [illegible] Secretary Wirt is [illegible] Secretary Southard is [illegible] Secretary Bancroft is [illegible] Secretary Woodbury is [illegible] Secretary Mason is [illegible] Secretary Kendall is [illegible] Secretary Grundy is [illegible] Secretary Forsyth is [illegible] Secretary Cass is [illegible] Secretary Buchanan is [illegible] Secretary Marcy is [illegible] Secretary Guthrie is [illegible] Secretary Dobbin is [illegible] Secretary Toucey is [illegible] Secretary Thompson is [illegible] Secretary Floyd is [illegible] Secretary Holt is [illegible] Secretary Stanton is [illegible] Secretary Grant is [illegible] Secretary Rawlins is [illegible] Secretary Belknap is [illegible] Secretary Boutwell is [illegible] Secretary Fish is [illegible] Secretary Robeson is [illegible] Secretary Cox is [illegible] Secretary Delano is [illegible] Secretary Hoar is [illegible] Secretary Jewell is [illegible] Secretary Creswell is [illegible] Secretary Williams is [illegible] Secretary Akerman is [illegible] Secretary Evarts is [illegible] Secretary Stanbery is [illegible] Secretary Speed is [illegible] Secretary Bates is [illegible] Secretary Black is [illegible] Secretary Johnson is [illegible] Secretary Buchanan is [illegible] Secretary Pierce is [illegible] Secretary Polk is [illegible] Secretary Tyler is [illegible] Secretary Van Buren is [illegible] Secretary Jackson is [illegible] Secretary Monroe is [illegible] Secretary Madison is [illegible] Secretary Jefferson is [illegible] Secretary Adams is [illegible] Secretary Washington is [illegible] Secretary Hamilton is [illegible] Secretary Knox is [illegible] Secretary Randolph is [illegible] Secretary Pickering is [illegible] Secretary Wolcott is [illegible] Secretary Dallas is [illegible] Secretary Crawford is [illegible] Secretary Clay is [illegible] Secretary Calhoun is [illegible] Secretary Wirt is [illegible] Secretary Southard is [illegible] Secretary Bancroft is [illegible] Secretary Woodbury is [illegible] Secretary Mason is [illegible] Secretary Kendall is [illegible] Secretary Grundy is [illegible] Secretary Forsyth is [illegible] Secretary Cass is [illegible] Secretary Buchanan is [illegible] Secretary Marcy is [illegible] Secretary Guthrie is [illegible] Secretary Dobbin is [illegible] Secretary Toucey is [illegible] Secretary Thompson is [illegible] Secretary Floy

PROTECTION.

ow to Improve the Condition of the Poor."

From the Sun Francisco Chronicle, April 1.

Yesterday morning the Committee appointed by the mass meeting of laborers held at the Labor Exchange on Sunday night met in the Supervisors' Committee-room to report what had been made for the organization of a society, to be called the "Workingman's Protective Association." After a long discussion a committee of the Group which had gathered, for there were about 200 signed it, thus expressing their determination to become members of the association. After the roll had been signed a number of parties who were present registered their names as members. Many more will be enrolled in the movement. Blanks have been presented from the secretary, and the duties of their bearers. The chairman of the committee, made a few remarks, in which he urged his fellow-laborers to keep of that element in their midst which was attempting to lead them into the commission of acts of violence. He then stated that the association would secure a hall in which a meeting of the members could be held every evening, to take further action upon the proposed degradation, might be held. The meeting then adjourned very quietly.

At 3 o'clock p. m. the committee waited upon Mayor Selby, at his office in the City Hall. Mr. Goodman, on behalf of the committee and those whom they represented, declared any part or parties desiring employment could find employment by calling at the Labor Exchange, where they had their names and their several works, and less food and no shelter for those who are so fortunate to find employment why they could not. In answers to the question, The New York Tribune, in the address proposed to be made on Monday next, by the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, previous to 1860, the port of New York was in a far more prosperous condition than at present. Trying with the volunteers' cause, [illegible] 50,000 skilled mechanics, and [illegible] men as apprentices, which would [illegible] to the trades and have either [illegible] visit or are lying dormant, now 1,000 who [illegible] having secured employment to learn the

The Architectural Iron Works of this city [illegible] and [illegible] in Jersey City [illegible] Works, Johnstown, Pa., and [illegible] Works, Johnstown, Pa., and [illegible] Works, Johnstown, Pa., and

THE NOBLE DEAD.

The Last Sad Tribute to the Memory of the Late General Thomas.

Grand Memorial Exercises at Farwell Hall Last Evening.

Eloquent and Feeling Address by Governor Palmer—A Splendid Eulogy.

The Funeral Rites at Troy.

IN CHICAGO.

The quiet and impressive reception in this city, a day or days ago, of the remains of Major General Thomas, was a fitting prelude for the similar but more memorial services of last night. The meetings in Farwell Hall and the immense throng in front of it, without pomp and parade, and yet hardly crowding' together, of the old comrades of the soldiers now at Farwell Hall to pay a final token of respect to the memory of the honored dead.

THE HALL.

No special attempt was made to decorate the hall. The desk on the platform was draped with black, and bore in front a large white cross. Evergreens were woven along the edge of the platform. Over the American flag hung on the rear wall of the stage, having near them the inscriptions, "Thomas," "Nashville," "Stone River," "Rock of Chickamauga," and others confronted them, spending from the upper gallery.

THE ATTENDANCE

was a very large one, leaving but few seats vacant. The ushers did their duty admirably, and all found their places without noise or confusion. The two centre divisions on the floor were reserved for gentlemen accompanied by ladies, while others of the G. A. R. filled the seating room on the platform together with several individuals prominently identified with the services—Governor Oglesby, John V. Farwell, General J. B. Webster, General Fuller, Col. R. H. Wilson, General Hatch, and the other officers on duty at Headquarters, with Lieutenant-Governor Dorsey Wilson, Mayor Heath, and the Common Council.

PRAYER.

The services commenced precisely at 8 o'clock, by a dirge by the band, after which the Right Rev. Bishop Seymour offered the following prayer as follows:

Almighty God, the Father of mercies, both just and merciful, we bow down before Thee in humble submission to Thy will and pleasure. We know that it is Thy will to call us hence, and that all who live must die. We know that we are but as the grass of the field, which to-day is green and flourishing, but to-morrow withered and cut down. We know that we are but as the flower of the field, which to-day is fair and beautiful, but to-morrow withered and gone. We know that we are but as the bird of the air, which to-day is full of life and vigor, but to-morrow is dead and lifeless. We know that we are but as the beast of the field, which to-day is full of strength and power, but to-morrow is dead and powerless. We know that we are but as the fish of the sea, which to-day is full of life and motion, but to-morrow is dead and motionless. We know that we are but as the worm of the earth, which to-day is full of life and activity, but to-morrow is dead and forgotten. We know that we are but as the dust of the earth, which to-day is trodden under foot, but to-morrow is dead and buried. We know that we are but as the shadow of the cloud, which to-day is here, but to-morrow is gone. We know that we are but as the dream of the night, which to-day is full of life and reality, but to-morrow is dead and vanished. We know that we are but as the thought of the mind, which to-day is full of life and activity, but to-morrow is dead and forgotten. We know that we are but as the breath of the nostrils, which to-day is full of life and motion, but to-morrow is dead and motionless. We know that we are but as the sound of the voice, which to-day is full of life and activity, but to-morrow is dead and forgotten. We know that we are but as the word of the mouth, which to-day is full of life and activity, but to-morrow is dead and forgotten. We know that we are but as the thought of the heart, which to-day is full of life and activity, but to-morrow is dead and forgotten. We know that we are but as the dust of the earth, which to-day is trodden under foot, but to-morrow is dead and buried. We know that we are but as the shadow of the cloud, which to-day is here, but to-morrow is gone. We know that we are but as the dream of the night, which to-day is full of life and reality, but to-morrow is dead and vanished. We know that we are but as the thought of the mind, which to-day is full of life and activity, but to-morrow is dead and forgotten. We know that we are but as the breath of the nostrils, which to-day is full of life and motion, but to-morrow is dead and motionless. We know that we are but as the sound of the voice, which to-day is full of life and activity, but to-morrow is dead and forgotten. We know that we are but as the word of the mouth, which to-day is full of life and activity, but to-morrow is dead and forgotten. We know that we are but as the thought of the heart, which to-day is full of life and activity, but to-morrow is dead and forgotten.

Bishop Thomson.

At a Chicago meeting of ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held on Monday, April 4, the following minute was adopted concerning the death of Bishop Edward Thomson, D. D., LL.D., which took place in Staten Island on March 31: In grief whose depth our entire Church shares, and which is not yet in completeness in the will of Him whom we cannot see, nothing, it is felt, can be said in memory of one of our chief pastors. His age was 68, his years were full of labor, his life was that of the Church. As an educator at Norwalk and Delaware, as a pastor in the great Methodist centres of the Occident, *Zion's Herald and Journal*, and Methodist Book Concern, as a preacher of voice, pen, and example, he proved himself a master builder, and left behind him the work of a consecrated ruler as the quality or fruits of his administration. Of his personal piety, of his independent, thorough study, patient thought, singular purity of life, of his fidelity to friendship, of his large, broad human sympathies, and a devout spirit of prayer, this Conference has known and can say the close of his unobtrusive yet useful life, the Church will find the fully approved basis of her respective trusts, he emulated the apostle to the Gentiles in the unbounded charity of his views of the deceased. If murder was committed, it certainly was not premeditated. Hatred was not cherished on Sheffo street, and leaves two orphaned children to mourn the loss of a father. It is hoped that the deceased came to his death on or about the 1st of November, and was killed by accident or design they were unable to determine.

Hotel Personals.

Among the arrivals at the St. James Hotel, yesterday, were the following: T. O. Walker, Bloomfield; C. B. Hunt, Rochester; O. W. Fashin, Cleveland; L. S. Gunn, Rockford; C. H. Merrill, Wilmington; W. Nichols, Bloomington; R. Pendleton, Peoria; G. L. Mitchell, Cleveland; A. Matson, Utica; J. Hamilton, Cincinnati; T. L. Dickey, Ottawa; A. C. Bailey, Terre Haute.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday, were the following: T. Hall, Springfield; Hon. C. T. Lavard, St. Louis; J. H. Mocord, and F. Vandervort, St. Louis; Chas. Hall, Boston; Hon. L. P. Sanger, Joliet; T. Atkinson, Boston; Hon. L. P. Sanger, Joliet; J. H. Bowman, Cincinnati; Hon. Geo. Bliss, Milwaukee; S. M. Whipple, North Adams, Mass.; H. Hall, Boston; Hon. Wm. Lloyd, Joliet; Hon. Jas. Louie; G. B. Morton, Grand Rapids; W. Dawson, Lansing.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: Young Men's Christian Association will meet in the office of the Secretary, Room 24, Tribune building, at 7:30 this evening.

Miscellaneous.

Manly Sample—He is to receive a good sample of a man—stunned himself yesterday morning by striking the Dr. Hunt's theory, on Clark street, and started out for a drive, which he kept up all day. Last night he was found in a dazed state on the corner of Halsted and Madison streets, but before he could be identified he was taken into custody, charged with larceny, and locked up in the Harrison street station. He looks like a man of an good joke. Hope he will not find it so in the end. Mr. Sample, we are glad to see that your young men were made to appear in the light of bad example to others.

Chicken Larceny.—Yesterday afternoon, between 1 and 2 o'clock, Officers Norman and Hoffman arrested a man named Thomas Hall, on about $100 were taken. The goods and furniture were found in the house of Mrs. Hall, who was left temporarily alone while the occupants were at dinner.

Mrs. Wales, the mother of the sons who kicked up a disturbance in the Mrs. Urban ice cream store of so ago, wishes it stated that there was no substantial foundation for the affair, and further, she says her sons are among the inmates of the Chicago Industrial School.

Lucky Accidents.—It well known to the business community as the Secretary of the Asbury Life Insurance Company, has presented with a splendid gold-headed cane on the occasion of his departure from Chicago, having resigned on account of ill health.

A workman at Phillips' chair factory had three fingers cut from his right hand, by machinery, on Monday afternoon, and a few minutes ago he lost a finger under similar circumstances.

Shipping the cadets of "Ladies' Hall" will remember the fall dress rehearsal this evening, and come early.

The New Cancer Cure. Why will persons, having tumors in any part of they system, allow them to develop into cancers, and then seek for means they can prevent it. Pamphlet sent free by Dr. Jones, Surgeon, Chicago Cancer Institute, 215 West Madison street.

DIED.

O'BRIEN—Suzie Josephine, youngest daughter of James and Winifred O'Brien, aged 5 months, 15 days.

CUNNINGHAM—In Philadelphia, on the 3d inst., Mrs. Jane Cunningham.

The following notice is to the parents of Bear (will be for sale in large or smaller lots, to suit purchasers, at the Union Stock Yards.

Also, passed for improved Ice House.

On the 22d April, at 11 o'clock a. m.

There will be a sale of horses and the cattle now the property of DALTON, in this county, at Public Auction, for cash.

The Distillery and Rectifying Establishment

Lately erected by ADAM BAIRELE, near the Calumet River, about two miles from Washington Station, and three miles from Hyde Park, consisting of two Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Mash Tubs, Stills, Worms, Rectifying Apparatus, and other articles, in and about said Distillery.

WILLIAM S. GREEN,
JOHN BURGESS,
Trustees.

SAD OCCURRENCE.

The Son of a Well-to-Owner Accidentally Shot and Killed by a Man in his Father's Employ.

An accident, resulting, of a most shocking nature, occurred in this city last evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, as John G. Jones, aged 18, son of Mr. Jones, of Dolphin, but unobserved, being on watchman on board the steamer, was returning to supper, he heard a voice proceeding from the vessel, moored on the north side of the river, near Harrison street. Fearful that a gang of midnight thieves might have boarded his charge during his absence, he drew up revolver, and sprang on deck. He made a careful search of the cabin and hold, but could discern no one. Satisfied that all was right on board, he was about to leave the boat when his attention was attracted by a noise in the forward part of the vessel. Thinking that the